The Time Piece.

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Literary.

ON LIBRARIES.

THERE is a source of improvement, which I beg leave to recommend, that is, the establishment of social liberaries. This is the easiest, the cheapest and most effectual mode of diffusing knowledge among the people. For the sum of six or eight dollars at once, and a small annual payment besides, a man may be supplied with the means of literary improvement, during his life, and his children may inherit the blessing.

A few neighbors, joined together in setting up a library, and placing it under the care of some suitable person, with very few regulations, to prevent carelessness and waste, may render the most essential service to themselves and to the community.

Books may be much better preserved in this way, than if they belonged to individuals; and there is an advantage in the social intercourse of persons who have read the same books by their conversing on the subjects which have occurred in their reading, and communicating their observations one to another.

From this mutual intercourse, another advantage may arise; for the persons who are thus associated may not only acquire, but *originate* knowledge. By studying nature and the sciences; by practising arts agriculture and manufactures, at the same time that they improve their minds in reading, they may be led to discoveries and improvements, original and beneficial; and being already formed into society, they may diffuse their knowledge, ripen their plans, correct their mistakes, and promote the cause of science and humanity in a very considerable degree.

The book of nature is always open to our view, and we may study it at our leisure. "'Tis elder scripture, writ by God's own hand." The earth, the air, the sea, the rivers, the mountains, the rocks, the caverns, the animal and vegetable tribes are fraught with instruction. Nature is not half explored; and in what is partly known there are many mysteries, which time, observation and experience must unfold.

Every social library, among other books should be furnished with those of natural philosophy, botany, zoology, chymistry, husbandry, geography and astronomy: that inquiring minds may be directed in their inquiries; that they may see what is known and what still remains to be discovered; and that they may employ their leisure and various opportunities in endeavouring to add to the stock of science, and thus enrich the world with their observations and improvements.

THE NOSE.

ONE day Azora returned from walking violently agitated with anger: What is the matter with you, my dear spouse, said Zadig—who has thus ruffled your amiable temper? Alas! replied she, you would have experienced the same sensations had you seen the spectacle I have been a witness to this day. I went to console the young widow, Cosrou, who erected, about two days since, an elegant tomb to the memory of her amiable partner, near the stream which borders on yon meadow. She vowed to the gods she would remain near the tomb to indulge her grief so long as this stream ran by it. Very good, said Zadig, this is a worthy woman, who truly loves her husband! Ah! replied Azora, if you knew how she was occupied when I paid my visit! And how was she my charmer? Turning the course of the water aside,—Azora gave a latitude to her invectives, and reproached so violently the young widow, that Zadig was wearied by the extravagant display of her virtue.

He had a friend named Cador, who was one of those young men in whom his spouse found more probity and merit than persons of his age are generally possessed of: He reposed much confidence in him, and more firmly secured his fidelity by a considerable present. Azora having spent two days in the country returned on the third. The domestics in tears announced to her the sudden death of her husband the preceding evening, the fatal news of which they had not dared to convey to her while from home, and informed her that they had interred him in the tomb of his ancestors, at the end of the garden. She cried, she tore her hair, she declared she could not survive his loss. In the evening Cador requested permission to speak to her—he was admitted, and they mingled their tears together. Cador communicated to her in confidence that his friend had bequeathed to him the greatest part of his fortune, and intimated that the participation of it with her would consummate his felicity. The lady wept—appeared angry—grew calm; the supper was longer than the dinner—they conversed more freely—Azora delivered an eulogium on the deceased, but acknowledged he had failings from which Cador was exempt.

In the midst of the supper, Cador complained of a violent pain in his side. The lady terrified and alarmed, eagerly run for all the essences with which she perfumed herself, in hopes some or other would prove efficacious in removing a pain from the side. She regretted much that the great doctor Hormes was not in the city; she even condescended to touch with her lovely fingers the part affected. Are you subject to the cruel malady, said she, with complaisance! It brings me sometiments near the tomb, and there is but one remedy that can remove it, that is the application of the nose of a man recently deceased. This is a singular remedy, said Azora. Not more strange than charms against the ague, he replied. This reason, joined to the great merit of the young man, determined at last the mind of the young lady. After all, said she, when my husband shall pass from the world of to morrow, upon the bridge Tchinaver, will the angel Asrael refuse him the passage because his nose will not be quite so long in the second life as in the first? She immediately carried a razor to the tomb of her husband, which having watered with her tears, she entered, and approached the body of Zadig, which lay extended on a bier.—He arose, holding his nose in one hand, and arresting the razor with the other. Madam, said he, cease any farther exclamations against the young Cosrou—the project of cutting off my nose, is of more importance than the altering the bed of a rill!

NO I.

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WHEN violent attacks are made on the rights and liberties of the people of America; when a person invested with the office of chief magistrate of the Union, becomes the head of a party, whose object is to introduce a monarchico-aristocratical form of government upon the ruins of our constitution; when this conduct is countenanced by him both in public and private, a sacred duty obliges us to pause and enquire how has this been brought about.

You stood forward as the early champion of your country's rights in opposition to the claims of Great Britain; you had an active hand in bringing about that glorious revolution that made us an independent nation. But the principles for which you then contended have been lost sight of, and your ideas of government and policy have become warped by some improper influence.

It is my intention in the course of these pieces to hold up to public view, and if possible to public scorn, your conduct from the time of your political apostacy to the present moment. It will afford an example to the world of debasement which we can scarcely suppose human nature to be capable of.

You left this country, sir, with the warm affections of the people of America, and with violent prejudices in your favour. The first public act which induced them to doubt the sincerity of our principles was your book entitled "A Defence of the Constitutions of America." In this book an aristocratical form of government is not obliquely hinted at as the best, but you boldly avow it is the only one conducive to the happiness of the people.

It is not my intention to examine the validity of your arguments or the futility of your doctrines: thus much I will say *en passant* that it teems with political heresies, and that the author had apostatized from his former principles. This book considerably affected the public mind, and you may remember that on your return to America, you was not treated with that respect and affection which you possessed on your departure.

The universal acclamation from one end of the continent to the other was, that you were an enemy of equal rights, and sorry I am to acknowledge that your subsequent conduct has evinced the truth of this assertion.

It is the remark of some person, that the human body is subject to periodical changes, and that the same matter that composes the human structure at this day, will totally evaporate, and a new course succeed at a certain time. In no other way can I account for your change of conduct; your mind must have changed with your body; or do you adopt the maxim "Tempora mutantur," and add, "Nos mutamur cum illis?" You may argue in this way to reconcile your own conscience to the change in your principles; but such sophistry will not deceive the unprejudiced world.

To your book I shall apply these emphatic lines.

"It is a monster of such horrid mein,
"That to be hated needs but to be seen."

But, sir, I not only charge you with directions of principle, but as having countenanced a party in opposition to the honest yeomanry and the real interests of the United States.

The British faction which lay prostrate in the dust, a just sacrifice to republican vengeance, received suddenly new life on your arrival in America; at first indeed they dared not openly avow themselves; but the dying ember was fanned into a flame and has borne down the bounds of the constitution under your paternal care.

Sir, these are not the chimeras of a disturbed mind; they are not the ebullitions of disappointed ambition. It is a freeman of the United States, one who drew his first breath in America, who now makes these remarks to you. Whether you read them or not is to me immaterial. I shall be satisfied to hold up to view the man who dare asperse a respectable portion of the people of the United States, under the name of profligate, false, and malign.

Desperate evils require desperate remedies. I speak to you in the language of a freeman; regardless of consequences when it is for the good of my country.

VALERIUS.

The following particulars of the Death of Dr. Watruos, is more correct than that published in our paper of Monday.

DOCTOR Charles Watruos of the army of the United States, a native of Connecticut, was the unfortunate man who committed the act of suicide on the morning of the 12th inst. He was on furlough from the army, and had returned about four weeks since to this place, from a visit to his parents and friends in Connecticut.

After his arrival here, he was assiduously engaged in making arrangements for his future residence at the Natchez, as a practitioner of physic. He purchased a full assortment of medicines, surgical instruments, a valuable library of medical books, and a variety of articles which he judged would be necessary to his reputation and happiness in that country. In this transaction, he was scrupulously exact to omit nothing which could add to his future respectability.

Soon after he completed his purchases, some difficulties occurred respecting the transport of his articles to Pittsburgh. At this time, I discovered an increased anxiety of mind, which he manifested by repeated declarations of the numerous troubles he should have to encounter in performing so long a journey.

The principal part of his baggage was sent off in the public waggons for Pittsburgh, three days before his death; but this circumstance which had been so strongly desired by him effected no apparent change in the state of his mind, which seemed so subdued by melancholy, as to be immutable.

For several days previous to his exit, he exhibited marks of great dejection and perturbation of spirits—an ominous silence accompanyed by a singular aspect, indicating despair or intense reflection on some weighty sorrow. He avoided society, and appeared only to a few of his most intimate friends, whose best efforts could not cheer or console him.

He several times resorted to opium to mitigate his distress, and in one instance evidently attempted his life with that medicine. Every friendly remonstrance against this practice was ineffectual, and no vigilance could prevent it.

He engaged his passage in the Lancaster Stage and paid his fare the evening before his death. He went to his chamber at his customary hour, after requesting the servants to call him at an early hour in the morning. The servant called at 5 o'clock, and found him dead.

He had terminated his existence by opening with a razor, the large carrotid artery on the right side of the neck, by a cross incision of an inch and an half in length. From all appearances in his chamber, it is judged he committed the desperate deed at the dawn of day.

His motive to this act of self destruction, is mysterious and inscrutable. It is not unnatural, that remorse, or poverty and vile persecutions, should sometimes hasten men to this final resort from insupportable wretch-

edneſs; but how a man could fly to it, whoſe virtues were conſpicuous, whoſe morality was a model to the world, whoſe profeſſional talents were well acknowledged, and whoſe future eminence and proſperity ſeemed almoſt inevitable, is aſtoniſhing and repugnant to nature.

It muſt be viewed by a pitying world, as the effect of ſome terrible deluſion, wrought in the mind by a frantic imagination.

His remains were interred in the Preſbyterian burying ground in Arch Street, attended by the Rev. Dr. Rogers. The ſurgeons and officers of the army with his particular friends in the city, formed a proceſſion of mourners. Some pertinent and affecting obſervations were addreſſed to the ſpectators, at his grave, by Dr. Rogers.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, *MAY* 15.

Laſt night at 11 o'clock the livery ſtable of Mr. James Kelſon, in Church Alley, took fire (by what accident we are not informed) and the building being of wood, was in a few minutes entirely conſumed, together with the carriage houſe, and a large frame dwelling houſe adjoining.—The Sugar Manufactory of Meſſrs. Dorſey and Fox, ſeveral times took fire, but the exertions of the citizens prevented any material injury. The fire ſpread ſo rapidly, that there was no time to remove all the horſes and carriages; ſeveral were left to the flames.

Annual Feſtival of the TAMMANY SOCIETY.

On Saturday the Tammany Society met at the Columbia Wigwam on the Banks of the River Schuylkill to commemorate the memory of their patron. The meeting was large and reſpectable. By order of the Society one of the members read the Declaration of American Independence, after which a ſalute of 16 guns was fired. A long talk was then delivered by DR. LOGAN. After dinner the following toaſts were drank:

1. The Day—May we never be diſturbed in our ſocial enjoyments by the war whoop, or curtailed in our rights by pretenders to patriotiſm:—Three guns.

2. The warriors of liberty in the ſixteen American tribes—May they ever be ready, as one man, to unbury the hatchet when their *liberties and independence* are invaded.—Three guns.

3. The great belt of union of the ſixteen American tribes—May every warrior watch over it and defend it from profanation at the hazard of his life.—Three guns and three cheers.

4. The peaceful Sachems in the great Council—May their watchfulneſs over our peace, our intereſts and our rights protect them from diſturbance and uſurpation.—Two guns and three cheers.

5. The chief of one of the Councils, Thomas Jefferſon—May his wiſdom enlighten and his patriotiſm animate the ſons of St. Tammany.—Two guns and three cheers.

6. Our elder brothers in New York—May the chain of union be brightened between us, and their late patriotic example be followed by the Sons of Tammany throughout the union.—Three guns.

7. The warriors of Liberty on the other ſide the great water—May their tomahawks never be raiſed but againſt tyrants, and when thus raiſed may they ſtrike deep and home.—Three guns.

8. The calumet of peace—May each warrior ſmoke it, that our ſlumbers may not be diſturbed by the yells of our enemies, our hearts made to ache by the cries of the widow and the fatherleſs, and our wigwams brighten the dark night with their flames.—Three guns and ſix cheers.

9. Our brethren who plant corn—May the ſweat of their brows reward their own labour and never be converted to the purpoſes of tyranny, ambition or murder.—Two guns and three cheers.

10. The freedom of talk—May he who aims at interrupting it be branded by the tribes as a traitor, a monſter and a tyrant.—Three guns and ſix cheers.

11. The memory of our great and good father Dr. Franklin—May the children of Pennſylvania cheriſh at every hazard the great legacy of freedom which he bequeathed.—Two guns.

12. The warriors of 76—May thoſe only who fought from *choice* and not *neceſſity* for *liberty* as well as *independence* be entitled to the honors and rewards of the ſixteen tribes.—Three guns and ſix cheers.

13. The oppreſſed nations of the world—May they never long feel their rights and reſolve to be free—two guns and three cheers.

14. The light of the great ſpirit—May it deſcend upon the tribes and enable them to diſcern thoſe truths which will beſt promote their liberty and happineſs.—Three guns.

15. The Sons of Liberty in the Great Iſland—May their next war whoop be for freedom—Two guns and three cheers.

16. The Grand Sachem of Pennſylvania Thomas Mifflin—May his activity and zeal in defence of the rights of the tribes be never effaced from their grateful remembrance.—Two guns and three cheers.

VOLUNTEER.

The Eagle of Liberty—May he ſoar through the regions of deſpotiſm and pluck crowns till not one ſhall remain upon a tyrant's head.

PORTLAND, *MAY* 9.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of this town, on monday laſt, it was reſolved, that a petition be preſented to congreſs, through their repreſentative, gen. Wadſworth, praying to have this harbour and dependencies put into a ſtate of defence. The ſum contemplated as ſufficient for this truly patriotic and highly important purpoſe, is eſtimated at 10 thouſands. When it is conſidered, that the ſituation of Portland is ſuch, that in leſs than an hour after a veſſel is diſcoverable in the offing ſhe eaſily can gain the port; and that the harbour and town, with the vicinage, is the "key to the northern States;" little doubt can be entertained of the immediate attention of congreſs to the ſubject and the indiſpenſible neceſſity of having them put into a complete ſtate of defence is at this time peculiarly apparant.

On Tueſday laſt, at the raiſing of a barn in Belgrade, a poſt unfortunately fell upon the head of Captain Joſeph Crowel, which accident he ſurvived about an hour and a quarter, and then expired.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, MAY 18

Wiſe men, it is ſaid, are generally prophets, and what they write is fully as applicable to future times as to their own. Perhaps this was never more happily illuſtrated than by the following quotations from Golliſki, a Poliſh author who wrote more than two hundred years ſince. "Thoſe," ſays he, "whoſe aim it is to enſlave a nation, endeavor as much as poſſible to prevent all commerce and intercourſe between the better ſort of inhabitants, to keep them from forming ſocieties, clubs, and aſſemblies either for the friendly entertaining or mutually converſing with each other; and by all means to encourge the ſtudy and improvement of the uſeful arts and ſciences. They foment factions and parties; ſow the ſeeds of diſcord and contention, and raiſe jealouſies and ſuſpicions among brethren and fellow-citizens, that they may weary one another, and conſume their ſubſtance in perſonal broils and private quarrels; then when they are poor, they lay freſh taxes and heavy burdens upon them, under pretence of ſome war or warlike preparation, by which means they may be drained of their wealth, pinched and enfeebled by poverty; and that generous and noble ſpirit humbled and brought down, which is ſo neceſſary and ſo ſerviceable for a free people in the defence of their common rights and liberties."

Mr. Harper, for once, took the republican ſide, and advocated the motion for referring the addreſs of the grenadiers at Portſmouth, Virginia, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives; he was oppoſed by Otis, Sitgreaves, and others. When do the South Carolina elections come on?

The account which has been publiſhed of the death of the Dey of Algiers, is doubtleſs unfounded, as a letter from an American gentleman of the firſt information, dated at Gibraltar March 23 does not mention ſuch an event.

A letter from an American gentleman, dated, London March 14th, '98, ſays, "Denmark and Sweeden have reſolved to arm a part of their naval force; and with Pruſia, have ordered their envoys at Paris, to remonſtrate againſt the late laws affecting the commerce of neutral nations?"

[Laſt year Denmark had *ſix* ſail of the line in commiſſion for the protection of her trade. This year that number was reduced to *two*. The king of Pruſſia we know, from the Hamburgh papers (a better ſource of information than that of any individual in London) anſwered an application of his merchants who complained of the operation of the late decree of France reſpecting Britiſh goods; that they were acquainted with the decree, that he could take no ſtep in favor of their exoneration from it, and that if they choſe notwithſtanding to be the bearers of Britiſh merchandize, they muſt bear the conſequences.]

Extract of a letter from the American agent at Algeziras, to Mr. Isnardi, the American conſul at Cadiz, 12th March, 1798.

"On the 12th the copper bottomed ſhip Hunter, of New-York, was brought in here. She is loaded with fiſh, oil, nankeens, muſlins, &c. and bound to Genoa, Marſeilles, and the Eaſt-Indies. There is a diſpute between the French and Spaniſh privateers to know who boarded her firſt. The captain unfortunately fired one of his guns, he ſays, with powder, and to leeward, but the captors ſay he fired in his defence with ſhot. I fear he will have much trouble in getting clear, as his cargo is valuable!"

Saturday the 12th inſt. being the *Anniverſary Feſtival* of the TAMMANY SOCIETY or COLUMBIAN ORDER, the Members aſſembled in their Great Wigwam at 10 o'clock, for the diſpatch of ordinary buſineſs, at the cloſe of which, Brother George J. Backer, agreeable to appointment, delivered a LONG TALK, which for elegance of diction and patriotic ſentimennts, was highly applauded.

In the evening the members re-aſſembled, and partook of a handſome entertainment, provided by Brother Martling, when the following Toaſts were drank with patriotic ſongs and the ſound of inſtrumental muſic.—

1. The *United States* of America, may they *never* be ſubject to foreign influence.

2. The *People* of the State of New-York, and *their Repreſentatives.*

3. The *uncorrupted repreſentation* of the People, may their deliberations be temperate, and their deciſions juſt.—3 cheers.

4. The *Sons of Tammany; union* in our Wigwams, *harmony* in our councils, and *peace* in our country.

5. The *Patriotic Societies* of America.—3 cheers.

6. The *Republicans of America*, may they perpetuate the remembrance of thoſe heroes who fought and bled in our ſtruggle with *Britain.*—9 cheers.

7. The *People* of America, may they tranſmit their liberties and rights unimpaired to the lateſt poſterity.—3 cheers.

8. The memory of the *departed* Sons of Tammany.

9. May all thoſe meet with public ſcorn and contempt, who, under a ſemblance of patriotiſm, ſeek only their own intereſts.—3 cheers.

10. May *the Old Tories*, and all who wiſh to engage the United States in a *war* with any nation, realize the felicity they anticipate by being placed in the front of the firſt battle.—3 cheers.

11. May thoſe who have cauſed the degradation of our country, be *the firſt* to experience its effects.

12. The *Government of the United States*, may its object ever be *the happineſs of the people.*

13. May the *Grand Council* of the nation never "unbury the Tomahawk until their country's good requireſit."—3 cheers.

14. May *tyrants* and *kings* be ſpeedily annihilated by the friends of liberty.—3 cheers.

15. May the Soil of Freedom deny its ſupport to thoſe who will not aſſiſt in defending it.—10 cheers.

16. THE DAY; may each return of it find the Tammanial Brethren united in *Peace* and *friendſhip.*—16 cheers.

Volunteer, by the Grand Sachem.

Our Old Grand Sachem, George Waſhington, and all the Sachems and warriors, who aſſiſted under his orders, with their blood and treaſure, in erecting the temple of American liberty.—3 cheers.

By the Father of the Council.

The perſecuted advocates of republicaniſm in Europe.—3 cheers.

The Scribe.

The patriotic ſons of Caladonia.—3 cheers.

The Secretary.

The Squaws and Poupooſes of the ſons of Tammany.

By Brothers.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.—6 cheers.

May the ſun of liberty, which aroſe in the weſt, never ſet until tyranny be extinct.—3 cheers.

On Monday the Houſe again went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate authoriſing the Preſident to raiſe a Proviſional Army; when the firſt additional ſection propoſing to authorize the calling out of 20,000 of the militia detachments ordered by the law of June laſt, to be held in requiſition, for the purpoſe of training, &c. was negatived, there being only 11 votes for it.—The ſecond ſection recommended, propoſing the loan of artillery to any Militia corps eſtabliſhed by law, was agreed to; ſo was the third for loaning field artillery, arms, and accoutrements from the arſenals of the United States to any portion of the militia called into ſervice, which ſhall be deficient; the fourth, providing for the purchaſe of caps, ſwords, and piſtols for 4000 cavalry, to be loaned to ſuch parts of the United States as ſhall want them, was agreed to, and 200,000 dollars to be appropriated for carrying that and other purpoſes under the act, into execution. The fifth and laſt ſection recommended, for exempting ſoldiers from arreſt was alſo agreed to. The committee then proceeded, when a motion was made by Mr. Harriſon, to ſtrike out in the third ſection the words authoriſing the Preſident to appoint the commiſſioned officers to the volunteer corps, which that ſection propoſes the Preſident ſhall accept the ſervices of. Mr. Varnum moved to ſtrike out the whole ſection, on the ground of its being an unconſtitutional proviſion. This motion occaſioned conſiderable debate, and the committee roſe, without taking a queſtion upon it.

Tueſday the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States were occupied during the whole of the ſitting, in debating whether the following proceedings of captain Magnien's company of Granadiers, at Portſmouth, in Virginia, which were preſented to the houſe by Mr. Joſeph Parker, ſhould, or ſhould not,

be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. The question for reference was finally carried 46 to 43. The debate, with the yeas and nays upon the question will appear in course.

At a meeting of captain Barnard Magnien's company of Grenadiers, at the Muster Ground on the 5th of May, '98, the following proceeding took place:

Whereas we venerate the "Declaration of Rights made by the Representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free convention, on the 6th day of May, 1776, which rights do appertain to them and their posterity, as the basis and foundation of government."—And whereas, it was declared, by the said convention, among other things, "that all power "is vested in, and consequently derived from the peo- "ple; that Magistrates are their trustees and servants, "and at all times amenable to them."—Wherefore, in conformity with those rights, as expressed by the said declaration—WE as freemen and real citizens, think it a duty we owe to ourselves, our country and posterity, to speak our sentiments on the present alarming crisis of our affairs—and accordingly we give it as our opinion.

That we view with extreme concern, the attempts that are evidently making by men, high in authority, to widen the breach between the United States and the French republic, by holding up to the good people of these states, the late unworthy propositions of certain unauthorised persons at Paris, as the act of the French government, when, in reality, the face of the dispatches cannot warrant any such conclusions.

That we cannot but view the man, or set of men, as inimical to the rights of the people or their self government, who shall endeavour, by any false colouring, to give the stamp of authenticity to that which is in itself extremely doubtful and problematical: and who shall, by such means, strive to involve us in all the calamities of a war with the most powerful Republic on earth.

That without reference to our well founded complains, or to occurrences fresh in the memory of us all, nothing can be more abhorrent to our feelings, than the idea of being by such a war, driven into an alliance with a nation which is at present unhappily under the guidance of the most foul and corrupt government upon earth.

That œconomy in the administration of a free government, is absolutely necessary to the safety and well being of the state, and therefore such establishments, as will surpass in point of expence the pecuniary resources of the country, must inveitably lead to the failure of public credit—to national bankruptcy—and consequently to the Federal Government—than which nothing, in our opinion, could be more calamitous.

That as "a well regulated militia, composed of the "body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, "natural and safe defence of a free state," we view every measure which leads to the establishment of standing armies, and expensive navies as contrary to the spirit of a free government, and by no means so well calculated to ward off foreign insult and invasion, as to invite domestic subjugation, slavery and ruin.

That the measures taken at the last session of Congress for the defence of our common country were wise and patriotic. Eighty thousand of our fellow citizens and brethren of the MILITIA being, in our judgment, fully competent to the defence of our country against any foreign nation whatever.

That in a case of actual invasion from abroad, or of domestic insurrection at home, WE hold it to be the duty of all good citizens and militia-men to rally round the standard of government, and to defend our rights against *all* encroachments *whatever*; and therefore we pledge ourselves to appear armed and accoutred at any moment when our services shall (for the purposes above mentioned) be required.

Ordered, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by capt. Bernard Maguien, and lieutenant John Brooks, officers of the said grenadier company, and be forwarded to our Representative in Congress, with positive instructions for it to be laid by him before that body as the sense of the meeting.

(Signed)

BERNARD MAGNIEN, capt.
JOHN BROOKS, lieut.

A large mill, in the vicinity of Lancaster, containing about 500 barrels of flour, was lately consumed by fire.

Committee of Arragements.

The Committee of Arragements, for the fourth of July, from the different societies, are requested to meet, agreeably to adjournment, at citizen Snow's (late Mrs. Amory's) in Broadway, on Tuesday evening next, precisely at 7 o'clock.

It is expected the members will be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the Committee,
MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Secretary.
May 18.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL.

A TWO story House and Lot, situate at the corner of Houston and Prospect street, adjoining Colonel Burr's seat. For particulars apply to
PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
Feb. 14. No. 49, Water street

NEW THEATRE.

For the Benefit of MR. JOHNSON.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18th,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
The much admired last new Comedy of

THE WILL,

Or *A LESSON FOR DAUGHTERS.*

End of the 4th act, Mr. Hodgkinson, will sing a favourite Comic Ditty, called,
Group of Lovers, or Beauty at her Levee.
Being a whimsical description of
Billy Whitpine, Jack Bumper, Sammy Simple, Esqrs. Bluff Terence M'Brawn, Hezekiah Prim, & Capt. Worthy.

After the Play,
Mr. Williamson will sing a new Song, called
Hail Columbia—Death or Liberty.
To which will be added,
A celebrated Musical Romance, in 3 parts, called,

A Sicilian Romance;

OR THE
APPARITION OF THE CLIFFS.

May 16.

TO TEACHERS.

THE members of the Associated Teachers of the city of New-York are informed that their anniversary Oration which was to have been delivered on Tuesday last, is postponed till Saturday 19th inst. when it will be pronounced in Mr. Martling's long room, corner of Nassau and George-street, at 8 o'clock P. M.

As the object of the Institution is to cultivate and embrace the most approved system of educating youth; the Teachers and Friends to Literature are invited to attend.

By order of the Society.
JOHN COFFN,
JAMES GIBBONS,
NATHANIEL MEAD; } Committee.
May 16th 1798.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.
March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

JOHN S. HUNN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and in the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of rendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from description; and in such a manner and at such prices as he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 20.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, ndive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds
JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.
Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to, Sept. 1c. tf

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Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respectable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, and addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.
December 11. tf

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.
April 26. tf

THE
Interesting Travels
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,
Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundred pages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss;

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects if similarity and contrast.—

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of control, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.

PROPOSALS,
BY ARONDT VAN HOOK,
Proprietor of the Reading Room,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.
BY MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

WASHINGTON FAMILY.

THIS PRINT, executed by E. Savage, of Philadelphia, is now ready for delivery to subscribers, at No. 66, Nassau-street. 3t.
May 2.

Selected Poetry.

A NEW SONG.

To the tune of—Alcknomac.

WHEN our tutelar saint, Fin his wigwam reclin'd,
Smok'd his pipe to enliven the strength of his mind;
Surrounded by chiefs he this sentiment gave—
Let no people on earth, sons, your freedom enslave,

For the god of Alknomac our saviour shall be,
And shelter the brave with the liberty tree

Though the blood of our chiefs should encrimson the skies,
Yet the spirit of strength from their manes will arise;
Indignantly flourish the hatchet of war,
And the cries of the foe will be heard from afar.

"For nature's great charter the right never gave,
"That one mortal another should dare to enslave."

When our foes would disunion and discord employ,
And by art, not by arms, lay the ruins of Troy;
It becomes us my friends, all united to be,
Surrounding the root of our liberty tree.

"May that freedom whose rays we are taught to adore,
"Beam bright as the sun and bless every shore."
No nation that strives to bewilder mankind,
Can the sons of Columbia in fetters e'er bind;

For the God of Alknomac our saviour shall be,
And shelter the brave with the liberty tree.

EVANDER.

A living Character.

"Happy the man, who far from public view
Lives to himself, and to the faithful few;
Shuns the vain walks of bustle and parade,
And dwells sequester'd in the peaceful shade."

IN a calm retreat, secluded from the noisy haunt of busy men, lives the gentle, kind, and hospitable Evander.

Time has snowed upon his venerable head, and fourscore years have filled his cheeks with furrows; yet the sunshine of cheerfulness illuminates his face, and his conversation is replete with vivacity.

A cleanly neat-built cot is the residence of Evander, in which he enjoys more real contentment than the haughty inhabitants of a pompous place.

The following lines, which Aristo placed over his cottage door, could with propriety be fixed over Evander's:

"Small is my humble cot, but well design'd
To suit the temper of its master's mind;
Hurtful to none, it boasts a decent pride,
That my poor purse the modest cost supply'd."

Oft in my rural excursions I have visited Evander, and spent some pleasant hours in conversation with him.—Then would he shew me his well cultured garden, point out each tree which his own hand had planted, tell me the history of his useful life, and talked of ancient times.

Happy Evander! how transcendantly blissful is thine enviable condition! the raging storms that rock the stately turret, never shaketh thy humble dome.

Happy Evander! The care-crazed monarch may look down on thee with envy, and the laurelled hero wish to exchange his blood-stained trophies for thy unpolluted joys.

TO PRINTERS!

For Sale,

AN excelllent Printing Press, almost new, with a Marble Stone, of the first quality.

A Font of Small Pica, half worn,	*Wt.*	200
A Font of Long Primer, do.		200
A Font of Brevier, do.		100

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to a genteel mechanical profession. Apply to Alexander Gordon, No. 40, William-street.

Just Published,
Price 3s.
A SCRIPURAL VIEW
OF THE
Rise of the Heathen, Jewish and Christian Monarchies in the World:
With an account of the dissolution of the present European system, according to the Prophecies of Isaiah, Daniel, John in the Revalation, and others. Printed and sold by J. BUEL, No. 74, William-Street.
April 2. 2m.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

THE People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, Greeting: Whereas we have lately commanded you, that you should cause JOHN NICHOLSON, late of the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, Gentleman, to be demanded from County Court to County Court, until, according to the law and custom of the State of New York aforesaid, he should be outlawed if he did not appear; and if he did appear then, that you should take him and keep him, so that you may have him before our Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of Albany, on the third Tuesday in April next, to answer Aaron Burr in a Plea of Trespass on the Case, and also to the bill of the said Aaron, on promise of the said John, for ten thousand dollars, to the damage of the said Aaron ten thousand dollars, as is said: We therefore command you, that you cause the said John Nicholson to be proclaimed three several days, according to the form of the statute for such purposes made and provided; one of which proclamations to be made at the usual church door of the ward where the said John Nicholson is an inhabitant, immediately after divine service, if any there be, that he render himself into your custody, so that you may have him before us at the aforesaid time, to answer to the said Aaron Burr in the plea aforesaid, and have there this writ. Witness, Robert Yates, esq; Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court, at the City of Albany, the twentieth day of January, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and the twenty second Year of our Independence.

Burr, Att'y. FAIRLIE, Clk.
Fr. Jan. 31. 1aw. 3f

THE People of the State of New-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent; To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, Greeting: Whereas we have lately commanded you that you should cause ROBERT MORRIS, late of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Esquire, to be demanded from County Court to County Court, until, according to the law and custom of the State of New York aforesaid, he should be outlawed if he did not appear; and if he did appear then, that you should take him and keep him, so that you may have him before our Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of Albany, on the third Tuesday in April next, to answer Solomon Townshend in a Plea of Trespass on the Case, and also to the bill of the said Solomon Townshend, on promise and assumptions of the said Robert Morris for fifty thousand dollars, to the damage of the said Solomon Townshend fifty thousand dollars, as it is said: We therefore command you, that you cause the said Robert Morris to be proclaimed three several days, according to the form of the statute for such purposes made and provided; one of which proclamations to be made at the usual church door of the ward where the said Robert Morris is an inhabitant, immediately after divine service, if any there be, that he render himself into your custody, so that you may have him before us at the aforesaid time, to answer to the said Solomon Townshend in the Plea aforesaid and have there this writ witness Robert Yates Esq. Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court at the City of Albany the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and in the twenty second year of our Independence.

FAIRLIE Clk.
Fr. 1aw. tf. BURR Attry.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the shipyards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. He has also on hand, a large stock of various other sizes, such as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice.

March 26. t. f.

NOTICE.

H. Caritat's Circulating Library, now 93 Pearl-street, will be moved on the first of May to 153 Broadway, nearly opposite Otswego market.

For Sale at said Library, an elegant copy of Creuden's Concordance, besides the following French works —Abrege de l'Histoire Romain avec 49 belles estampes. Esprit de Mirabeau. on Manual de l'Homme d'Etat, des publicists des fonctionaries des Orateurs, Economie Politique Moderne, par Herrenschwand, Influence des Passions sur le bonheur des individus et de, nations, par la Barone de Stael, Elegies de Cibales baisets de Jean II, Contes et Nouvelles avec gravures, par Mirabeau, Essai sur le despotisme par le meme, Introduction generale a l'etude de la Politique des Finances et du Commerce, par Beaufobre, Origine de tous Cultes, par Dupuis, La Henriade de Voltaire, Contes Moraux, par Marmontel, Fables de la Fontaine, œuvres d'Helvetius, Boilean, Racine, Laburuyere, Nouveaux Romans, etc.

April 25. tf.

For Printing by Subscription,
A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,
Prose and Poetical.
By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, similar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. It will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to subscribers at *six shillings* stitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar*.

3. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO those who have read the works of Mrs. FAUGERES, annexed to the writings of her mother Mrs. BLEECKER, not long since published, no recommendation is necessary: Those who admire, and wish to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the perusal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miscellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a separate book, or as a second volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by T. KIRK, No. 112 Chatham street; at the READING ROOM, in Water street, and at the different Bookstores in this city.

As son as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published
AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED
THE COLUMBIAD;
CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

For Publication by Subscription,
A celebrated and much admired New Novel,
ENTITLED,
THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.
A Tale, in Four Volumes.
BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,
Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."
THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elevant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume stitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

A handsome Country House.
TO LET,
And Possession given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to
FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premises.
Bushwick, April 16. 4w.

FOR SALE,
A FAST TROTTING HORSE, that is used to a Chair—Enquire at No. 6, Broad-street.
May 9. 2w.

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS BOUGHT AT THIS OFFICE.